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close pair; in the other two it is the principal component that is now resolved.

I have also found that the bright star *ρ Geminorum* (4.2 magnitude), which precedes *Castor* about 1°.4, has a faint companion less than 3″ distant from it. As the principal star has a proper motion of 0″.23 in the direction 31°.4, the measures of the next two years will decide whether or not this is a physical system.

The mean results of my measures of these four systems are:—

Σ 772.

R. A. $5^h\ 36^m\ 5^s$; Decl. + 21° 32′

	Angle.	Dist.	Mag.			
1910.10	115°.9	0″.38	9.1 — 9.8	3^n	A and B	New
1910.10	212 .1	1 .40	9.1 — 13.2	3	C and D	New
1910.10	243 .1	30 .21	8.6 — 9.1	3	A B and C = Σ 772	

Σ 1064.

R. A. $7^h\ 12^m\ 26^s$; Decl. — 11° 51′

	Angle.	Dist.	Mag.			
1910.14	336°.4	0″.30	7.7 — 7.7	2^n	A and B	New
1910.10	240 .2	15 .64	7.0 — 9.5	1	A B and C = Σ 1064	

ρ Geminorum.

R. A. $7^h\ 22^m\ 41^s$; Decl. + 31° 59′

	Angle.	Dist.	Mag.	
1910.19	11°.4	2″.80	4.2 — 12.5	2^n

Ho 357.

R. A. $8^h\ 47^m\ 48^s$; Decl. + 26° 40′

	Angle.	Dist.	Mag.			
1910.15	254°.6	0″.32	6.9 — 8.0	3^n	A and B	New
1910.13	4 .2	38 .79	6.6 — 12.0	1	A B and C = Ho 357	

There is no evidence of change in the wide Struve pairs, but the distance of the Hough pair is increasing, probably by the proper motion of the bright pair.

R. G. Aitken.

March 12, 1910.

Note on Halley's Comet.

Halley's Comet at the end of April was a fairly conspicuous object in spite of the strong moonlight, rising over two hours ahead of the Sun. On the morning of April 29th its effective magnitude was estimated by Mr. OLIVIER to be 1.8, and the tail could be made out for eight or ten degrees. Numerous photographs have been made of it with the Crossley Reflector and with the Crocker cameras. In general, the head has been "umbrella-shaped," often showing well-marked concentric envelopes. The edges of the tail are much brighter than the center, which has occasionally been marked by a dark lane. The tail is of the streamer type, and both it and the details about the head change in aspect from night to night, but sudden changes and condensations do not appear. A very faint secondary tail is shown on the plate of April 29th, starting about two degrees from the head and making an angle of about fifteen degrees with the main tail. Some evidence is seen also of a faint jet directed toward the Sun.

H. D. CURTIS.

NOTE ON THE ORBITS OF COMETS HALLEY, *a* 1910, AND *e* 1909 (DANIEL).

The orbits of these three comets have recently been computed in the Berkeley Astronomical Department, and have yielded most satisfactory results from the standpoint of tests for Professor LEUSCHNER'S methods of deriving differential corrections for the removal of residuals. The character of the orbits is different in all three cases. Halley's Comet furnishes an example for a very long arc in the case of a nearly parabolic orbit; Comet *a* 1910 for a parabola from both a short arc with unequal intervals, and a moderate arc having one position at the very trying place near perihelion with a very small heliocentric distance; and Comet *e* 1909 (DANIEL) furnishes an example for an ellipse of about six years' period from a moderate arc. The last also illustrates very neatly the great adaptability of the method in that the computers carried on the work for both parabola and general conic at the same time, with comparatively little extra labor.

The elements of Halley's Comet were computed by R. T. CRAWFORD and W. F. MEYER from observations of 1909 September 17, 1909 December 16, and 1910 February 28. They are:—